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## GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

### NORTH AMERICA

**Explorations Now in Progress in Alaska.** While the explorations and surveys in Alaska by the Division of Alaskan Mineral Resources, in charge of Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, have been embarrassed by the delay in the passage of the Sundry Civil Bill, much important work is in progress. A geologic and topographic exploration is under way of the region between Valdez Creek (a tributary of the headwaters of the Susitna) and Broad Pass, which separates the head of the Chulitna from waters flowing northward into the Tanana. The Susitna was explored by Eldridge and Muldrow, who crossed Broad Pass in 1898; but the region for a hundred miles to the east is practically unknown except through the reports of prospectors.

The work in this field has been divided between a topographic party led by Mr. J. W. Bagley and a geologic party led by Mr. F. H. Moffit, assisted by Mr. Joseph E. Pogue. The parties are going inland by way of the Copper River R. R. to Chitina, thence by military road to Paxsons, and westward by trail to Valdez Creek. Supplies for the expedition were shipped to Valdez Creek two years ago, but could not be used on account of the failure of the appropriation.

Mr. Bagley is using the photo-topographic method in this field, and, as he has two cameras, it is expected that he will be able to cover a large area. If this work is carried out as planned, it will practically complete the topographic reconnaissance mapping between the 150th meridian, eastward to the international boundary, and southward as far as the summit of the Chugach Range. There will, however, still be a blank area in the central Susitna region.

Mr. C. E. Ellsworth and Mr. Royal W. Davenport are now making a reconnaissance of the water resources of the region tributary to the Copper River, Prince William Sound, and Kenai Peninsula. This will be the first attempt at obtaining engineering data on the water supply of this important province in Alaska.

Dr. P. S. Smith is studying the geology and mineral resources of the Ketchikan district in southeastern Alaska.

Mr. H. M. Eakin left Seattle about June 1 to make a geologic reconnaissance of the region between the Yukon near the mouth of the Tanana and the Koyukuk. While this field has been pretty well covered by prospectors and was traversed by Capt. Henry T. Allen in 1886, no surveys have been made of it. It is expected that Mr. Eakin's work will yield some definite geographical information aside from the geologic results.

These parties are the only ones which will be despatched before the passage of the bill. The work has been planned for some six or seven other parties.

**Next Meeting of the Association of American Geographers.** The Council of the Association of American Geographers has appointed Princeton, N. J., as the place of the meeting during the holiday week next winter. Professor A. P. Brigham, Secretary of the Association, will sail for Europe in July for an extended sojourn and Professor I. Bowman will act as secretary during the meeting.

**Fire in the Geological Survey Building.** A fire in the basement of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, on Sunday night, May 18, did much damage in the document room containing Survey reports and geological folios and a smaller number of topographical maps. Fortunately, over 90 per cent of the Survey bulletins, water-supply papers, monographs, and other reports had been transferred last winter to the Government Printing Office. Had the fire occurred earlier the loss in documents would have been many times greater. As it was, about a quarter of a million of topographical maps were slightly damaged and the

stock of geological folios was more or less damaged by fire and water, but from 80 to 90 per cent of the folios are believed to be usable. All these folios, the regular price of which is 25 or 50 cents a copy, are now offered to the public at 5 cents each, with no further reduction for wholesale orders. The "reserve stock" of the Survey publications is largely a mass of ashes and charred paper. Many of these reports, from 20 to 30 years old, are now rare books and this loss perhaps constitutes the most serious damage. The total loss was about \$75,000.

**Western Excursions of the Twelfth International Geological Congress.** Several of the excursions in connection with this congress, which will meet at Toronto in August, will go from Toronto to Vancouver. Then an excursion (Aug. 27-Sept. 22) under the leadership of R. G. McConnell, and guided by R. W. Brock, D. D. Cairnes, and W. W. Leach, will traverse the fiords of British Columbia, ascend the Skeena River valley from Prince Rupert to Aldermere by rail and on to Skagway by steamer. The excursion will view the copper mines on Portland Canal and the Treadwell gold mine at Juneau, then cross the Canadian Coast Range by the White Pass and Yukon R. R. to Whitehorse, stopping at the copper deposits there and the coal mines at Tantalus, and descend the Yukon River to Dawson and the Klondike gold field in the driftless interior plateau near 64° N.

Before the Yukon trip, an excursion conducted by Professor Lawrence Martin, University of Wisconsin, will go on a special steamer to the Malaspina Glacier, Yakutat Bay, and Muir Glacier, where Russell, Wright, Reid, Gilbert, and Tarr did their world-renowned work. On the first day the Fairweather and St. Elias Ranges, 16,000 to 18,000 feet high, and covered by snowfields and glaciers, will be in view. The ice tongues include the La Perouse, Malaspina, and many smaller glaciers. The front of the piedmont ice sheet of Malaspina Glacier will be followed, affording an opportunity to see the tidal ice front of the Guyot lobe west of Yahtse River, the moraine-veneered ice cliff of the Seward lobe at Sitkagi Bluffs, and the forest-covered terminus of the Marvine lobe near Point Manby.

On the second day something will be seen of the eastern border of Malaspina Glacier in Yakutat Bay and the forested terminal moraine of the Yakutat Foreland. Landings will be made in Disenchantment Bay in connection with various glacial phenomena such as the shrub-covered ablation moraine on the ice of Variegated Glacier, the streams carrying and depositing outwash gravels, the calving of icebergs from Hubbard and Turner glaciers, the cirque vacated by a fallen glacier, and the beaches, rock benches, sea cliffs, and islands which were uplifted from 7 to 47½ feet during the earthquakes of September, 1899.

The third day will be spent on and near the Nunatak Glacier in Russell Fiord. Here the hanging valleys, the till-veneered, overridden outwash gravels, and the tidal and cascading glaciers will be visited and studied, as well as the phenomena of glacial erosion in the barren area from which the ice has recently retreated and of fault scarps made during the 1899 earthquake. Some of these scarps are vertical and are 4½ to 8 feet high.

The fourth day will be given to the morainic and glacio-fluviatile phenomena about the terminus of the Hidden Glacier, which advanced 2 miles between 1906 and 1909, as a result of the earthquake avalanching in 1899, which has subsequently caused 9 ice tongues of Yakutat Bay to move forward. After this landing something will be seen of a fiord with submerged hanging valleys, submarine moraines, buried forests, shorelines depressed in 1899, and the high strand lines of a former glacial lake.

Part of the fifth day will be devoted to Glacier Bay, where there has been a recession of 8¾ miles at Muir Glacier from 1899 to 1911. A landing will be made in Muir Inlet to see the buried forests, the vertical ablation of over 1,200 feet of ice in 20 years, and many other phenomena. The rapid recession of Grand Pacific Glacier in Reid Inlet at the head of Glacier Bay now places part of this fiord in Canada. The glacier melted back 5,000-7,400 feet in two months during the summer of 1912, as was determined by N. J. Ogilvie of the Canadian Boundary Survey. At the International Boundary there is now dry land and open fiord where the ice was at least 1,750 feet thick as recently as 1894. Sixty miles of Glacier Bay have been opened to the ocean by glacier recession since 1794, making an arm of the sea as long as Hardanger Fiord in Norway.

**Foreign Honors for American Explorers.** The gold medal of the Swiss Geographical Society was presented to Admiral Peary at a banquet in Geneva on May 31.

The Conrad Maltebrun gold medal of the Paris Geographical Society has been awarded to Mr. Alfred H. Brooks of the U. S. Geological Survey. The *Bulletin* for June (p. 442) announced the presentation to Mr. Brooks of the Charles P. Daly gold medal in recognition of his service to geography in the exploration of Alaska.

**Dr. John C. Branner Chosen President of Leland Stanford Jr. University.** At the commencement of this University on May 19 Dr. David Starr Jordan announced that, at his request, the Board of Trustees had relieved him from the duties of the presidency and Dr. Branner, the well-known geologist and topographer, and Vice-President of the University, had been appointed President. The Board of Trustees has created the new office of Chancellor of the University, which will be filled by Dr. Jordan.

**Glacial Studies by Professor Martin.** The National Geographic Society has made a grant to Professor Lawrence Martin to enable him to make detailed studies in September at Grand Pacific and Muir Glaciers. He will (a) measure the recession of several ice tongues in Glacier Bay, (b) look for advances of glaciers, (c) study the exhumed forests in relation to former glacial oscillations, and (d) make soundings in Canada's new harbor and other uncharted waters recently vacated by the glaciers, to see the effects of ice sculpture below sea-level.

## SOUTH AMERICA

**A Zoological Expedition to Colombia.** The Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, will send an expedition to the Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, during the summer. The party will be in charge of the Director of the Museum, Professor Alexander S. Ruthven, and will have as its other members Professor A. S. Pearse, of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. F. M. Gaige, of the University of Michigan. Work will be confined to a few groups (reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, ants and crustaceans), and an attempt will be made to work out the local distribution and habits of the species. It is expected that the detailed data on the relations of the forms to their environment will throw light upon their relationships and geographical distribution.

## EUROPE

**The Tenth International Geographical Congress.** The Tenth International Geographical Congress, at Rome, Italy, March 27-April 3, twice postponed from the date, October, 1911, originally appointed, was attended by over 200 teachers and authorities in geography and its kindred sciences, accredited by more than 300 governments, societies and universities. It was, on the whole, a gratifying success. Marquis Cappelli, President of the Congress and of the Royal Italian Geographical Society, welcomed the delegates upon the opening session, and, on the following morning, King Victor Emanuel formally received the Congress.

General meetings occupied the mornings and eight sectional meetings the afternoons excepting that upon the last afternoon a fully attended general session was held at which all the recommendations of the several sections were brought before the Congress for action. St. Petersburg was unanimously chosen as the place of the Eleventh International Geographical Congress, the invitations of Lisbon and Vienna not being pressed. The request that Spanish be included as one of the official languages of the Congress, after debate, was withdrawn.

Resolutions were adopted proposing a commission to meet this year at Paris, to establish minor and conventional details for the 1:1,000,000 map of the world, to which shall be referred all questions, graphic and phonetic, of nomenclature; creating a commission, of which Prof. E. L. Stevenson, of the Hispanic Society of America, is a member, to restore ancient maps; a commission to initiate an atlas, in relief, of the world; approving acceptance of the invitation of the Royal Danish Geographical Society, favoring an international conference to arrange for an international aeronautical map on the scale of 1:200,000; reaffirming the declarations of the Congress at Geneva in 1908, and the Commission at Monaco

in 1910, upon the importance of a thorough oceanographical survey of the North Atlantic, and urging the governments, directly concerned, to push the work; recommending that the 1:1,000,000 map commission take up the question of a geography to accompany their work; suggesting a commission to settle on names along mountain frontiers and, where the adoption of a single name is impracticable, to give definite reasons for more than one; and strongly urging greater attention in public schools, particularly in the secondary grades, to geographical study and excursions.

The American members of the Congress were Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, who, as president of the Eighth International Geographical Congress in the United States in 1904, was received with special honor, representing the Association of American Geographers; Prof. William H. Hobbs, of the University of Michigan, representing the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; Herbert L. Bridgman, representing the American and Philadelphia Geographical Societies and the Brooklyn Institute, and Vilhjálmur Stefansson, representing the National Geographic Society. Lantern views, by Prof. William Libbey, of the exterior and interior of the American Geographical Society's new building, were shown to the Congress and received with manifestations of interest and approval.

The Royal Italian Geographical Society gave a banquet to the Congress on Wednesday evening, March 31, and arranged excursions to interesting localities in Italy of which many delegates availed themselves.

**Dr. Hobbs's Activities in Europe.** Dr. Wm. H. Hobbs, Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan, has recently returned from ten months' absence abroad. Professor Hobbs was the delegate of his University at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Society which was held in London in July last. In late August, as the guest of the International Glacier Commission, he attended the conferences at the University of Grenoble and in the Alps of Dauphiné. At the annual meeting of the Schweizerische Geologische Gesellschaft, held at Altdorf, Switzerland, September 8-11, Dr. Hobbs was elected Honorary President of the Society and in this capacity presided at all except the business sessions. Owing to the exceptionally cold and rainy season of 1912 the snow line in the Alps descended some 200 meters below its usual level and so prevented the carrying out of projected studies upon the changes in temperature within the bergschrunds at the highest levels upon the Alpine glaciers. The summer of 1912 was therefore devoted to tectonic studies in the region of the Central Alps. Later in the year Professor Hobbs delivered addresses before the geographical societies of Austria and Hungary at Vienna and Budapest, his subject being *Das Muster im Erdrelief*. The winter of 1912-13 was spent in Egypt with trips into the Libyan desert and the Sudan for the study of deserts, with special reference to erosion and transportation processes and to the evidences of recent changes of climate. In the spring of the present year two weeks were devoted to a tectonic study of Malta and Gozo, which had been suggested by the peculiar outlines of these islands. As delegate of the American Philosophical Society and the University of Michigan, Professor Hobbs attended the Tenth International Geographical Congress at Rome, where he presided for a portion of the time in the sections of physical and morphological geography.

## POLAR

### ARCTIC

**Stefansson's Arctic Expedition.** Mr. Stefansson left New York on May 26 for Ottawa and the west. His barkantine whaler, the *Karluk*, 247 tons, had been partly rebuilt and strengthened at Esquimalt, B. C., and was being loaded with supplies for the expedition. The *Karluk*, with the scientific staff, was expected to steam north early in June. Stefansson intended to take the regular mail steamer and join the *Karluk* at Nome, Alaska. The party under Dr. Anderson, who are to engage in ethnological and other work on the Canadian mainland and the neighboring Arctic islands, will have a vessel of twenty tons in which they can navigate the coastal waters with greater facility than in a larger boat. Captain Bartlett, who gave such efficient service to Peary's enterprises, will be in command of the *Karluk*.

The scientific staff consists of eleven persons in addition to Stefansson and Dr. Anderson. The Canadian Geological Survey has detailed four men: George Malloch, a specialist in stratigraphy; J. J. O'Neill, mining geologist and specialist in copper deposits, who is to study the copper region near the lower Coppermine River and also the copper deposits of Victoria Island which Stefansson and Dr. Anderson discovered on their last trip; Kenneth Chipman and J. R. Cox, topographers.

One of the main objects is the investigation of tides and currents, ocean depths, character of the sea floor and other phases of the oceanography of the North Pacific and adjoining Arctic waters. This work will be in charge of James Murray, Glasgow, who has for years been associated with the oceanographical researches of Sir John Murray. He was biologist with Shackleton on his Antarctic Expedition.

Fritz Johansen will give special attention to the study of Arctic fish. He was a member of the Mylius Erichsen expedition which completed the mapping of Greenland. For two years he has been engaged in scientific service for the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Two anthropologists will make a special study of the blonde and other Eskimos—Henri Beauchamp, a specialist in American archaeology, and Dr. D. Jennes, an Oxford man, who was engaged by cable from New Zealand. Terrestrial magnetism will be in charge of W. T. McKinlay, a graduate of the University of Glasgow and a physicist. The surgeon is A. Forbes Mackay, M.D., of Edinburgh, for some years surgeon in the British Navy and later surgeon of the Shackleton Expedition. Mr. Stefansson has also engaged a well-equipped photographer, a part of whose work will be to show by cinematograph films the life of the Eskimo, especially those who are met before their habits are changed by contact with the whites. Most of the *Karluk's* crew have been selected from the American whaling fleet.

The *Karluk* will put into Nome only long enough to replenish all the stores and fuel consumed on the month's voyage from Victoria. If good luck favors she should round Point Barrow, the most northern point of Alaska, late in July, which is the earliest time possible on account of the ice. If westerly winds should prevail, Beaufort Sea will be choked with ice and the expedition may not reach its field of work this season. Such was the case in 1906 when Mikkelsen and Leffingwell could not penetrate Beaufort Sea. The same conditions in 1908 prevented Stefansson and Anderson from receiving their food supplies.

If easterly winds prevail, however, Beaufort Sea will be free of ice and the *Karluk* will be able to reach Herschel Island in safety. Eight men under command of Dr. Anderson will disembark and in their small power boat loaded with arms, ammunition, stores and scientific equipment will go eastward to Victoria Island, near Coronation Gulf. Here Dr. Anderson will establish his base camp and with the scientific members of his party will carry on further investigations of the natives, study the copper deposits, etc.

The *Karluk* meanwhile will stand due north approximately along the meridian of 141° W. and go on till she is stopped by ice or a land mass. Some scientific men are inclined to think with R. A. Harris, of Washington, that there may be land of important extent in that region.

If, however, Beaufort Sea is choked with ice, the *Karluk* will push as far east as possible, drop Dr. Anderson's party as near as may be to his proposed base on Victoria Island, and then point northward towards Prince Patrick Island. Sooner or later Prince Patrick Island will be Stefansson's base from which by dog sledge over the frozen Polar Sea and also on land he will extend his explorations in this region, which for the most part is entirely unknown. Mr. Stefansson abandoned his idea of carrying a wireless equipment, as it would necessitate eleven tons of extra freight and two men who would be useless except as wireless operators.

Dr. Anderson expects to maintain his base on Victoria Island for at least a year, changing to another base later in accordance with the requirements of his scientific work. If possible, the *Karluk* will return south for supplies next year and also in 1915. The expedition hopes to complete its work and return home in the summer of 1916.

## ANTARCTIC

**A Wireless Despatch from Mawson.** The advantage of wireless connection with explorers in the field has just been demonstrated in a remarkable manner. Reuter reports, under date of Sydney, May 12, the receipt of a wireless telegram from Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition, which is spending the winter at Adelie Land, on the coast of Wilkes Land. It will be remembered that the explorer's ship was not able to reach Mawson's camp at that point on its return after taking on board the part of the expedition in charge of Mr. Wild. There was consequently much anxiety as to the welfare of Mawson and his men. The wireless despatch will relieve this uncertainty. It says that the first number of a newspaper, named the *Adelie Blizzard*, has been published at the present headquarters of the explorers; that the expedition hut is practically snowed up and that the penguins and seals disappeared shortly before the bay became frozen over. Only the Antarctic snow petrels now remain. The members of the party, who are well, are collecting valuable data.

## EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

**Columbia University.** The summer school courses at Columbia under Prof. D. W. Johnson were announced in the June *Bulletin* (pp. 450-451). Miss Kirchwey and Prof. McFarlane will give courses at the Teachers College in educational geography, including a course in the teaching of geography and arithmetic by Dr. McFarlane and Mr. Vosburgh, and courses in general geography and continental geography for schools by Miss Kirchwey.

**University of Pennsylvania.** The summer session will extend from July 7 to Aug. 15. Mr. G. B. Roorbach, Instructor in Geography, will have charge of the three courses: (1) Physical and Economic Geography with field excursions; (2) Political and Economic Geography of Foreign Countries, devoted to the principal countries, the conditions that have guided the political division of continents and the geographical forces affecting the internal development and external relations of nations; (3) Commercial Geography of the United States, the lectures supplemented by excursions to industrial plants, wharves, etc.

**Cornell University.** Professor R. H. Whitbeck, of the University of Wisconsin and editor of the *Journal of Geography*, will teach in the Department of Geography at Cornell University during the summer session.

**University of Chicago.** Much attention will be paid to geography in the summer session. Professor Salisbury and Mr. Bretz will lecture on physiography, the elements of meteorology and oceanography; Mr. Brokaw on mineral resources of the United States; Miss Lanier will give courses on the elements of geography and economic and commercial geography. Mr. Schockel will conduct an elementary field course showing in a small area a variety of influences of topography, soil and natural resources on life conditions. Assistant Professor Tower will give courses on political geography and the geography of South America. Associate Professor Barrows will conduct the courses on the influence of geography on American history and the conservation of natural resources; also a course beginning September 1, involving the study of the life and industries of selected areas as influenced by physical conditions and natural resources, the field of this work being the Cumberland Plateau and the southern Appalachians.

**University of Alabama.** The summer school for teachers (June 12-July 23) will include a course in geography for teachers in common schools conducted by Miss Sarah E. Luther. Dr. W. F. Prouty, Professor of Geology in the University, will lecture on "The Story of the Earth."

**University of Illinois.** Geographical courses will be included in the summer session.

**University of Montana.** Professor Charles C. Adams will give a course on "General Ecology" at the summer school Biological Station on Flathead Lake. This is a course on the response of animals to the physical and biotic environment—on the borderland between zoology and geography.

**University of Michigan.** Professor F. Carney will conduct the geographical courses at the summer school. The subjects are: (1) a teachers' course in physiography; (2) geographical influences; (3) geography of North America.

**University of Missouri.** The geographical courses at the summer session embrace advanced physiography with a course in general geography as a pre-requisite, the course including text books, laboratory work, and field excursions; and an elective problem course in physiography. These courses will be in charge of Prof. W. A. Tarr.

**University of Wisconsin.** The summer session embraces courses in physical geography, commercial geography, regional geography, weather and climate and a field course in physiography and geology.

**State Normal School, Salem, Mass.** Mr. S. W. Cushing, at the head of the Department of Geography in this school, will be lecturer and leader in discussions in the field of commercial geography at the Commercial Teachers Institute to be held at the school.

**Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.** The geographical courses will embrace teachers' geography (two sections twice a day for six weeks) by Mr. Walsworth and Miss Clark; physiography (once a day for six weeks) by Mr. Walsworth; geographical lesson plans (twice a day for six weeks).

**Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich.** A six weeks' course in geography will be given under the direction of Mr. L. H. Wood. The subjects embrace: (1) Land Forms; (2) Climate and Climatic Regions of Europe; (3) Europe and Asia—Type Studies; (4) Industrial and Commercial Geography based on the Geography of Michigan.

**Teaching Geography to the Blind.** In a lecture before the Société Normande de Géographie on April 20, 1912, Prof. Pierre Villey of the Faculté des Lettres of Caen, himself blind since childhood, told of methods in use to teach geography to the blind. He said the best way to convey cartographic information is from a fixed point on a model similar to relief models. The data are then observed by touch around this point in outward progression so that the blind will gradually form mental pictures of a region by means of these tactile perceptions proceeding from a central point.

It is necessary first to give the students instruction in local relationships. They are first made to familiarize themselves with the topography of their rooms and houses, the adjoining gardens and so on. Finally intimation of the world outside the city limits is suggested by walks and excursions. The student is then ready to acquire intelligible notions of geography by passing his hands over geographical models specially prepared for his use.

The lecturer exhibited maps for the blind, one made of staff and the other of very tough paper. Towns were represented on both by isolated dots. Mountains, by clusters of dots of a different shape. Grooves were rivers. Their inner sides were made exceedingly smooth so as to allow rapid touch perception. Striated areas were seas and were depressed below the land areas. These maps are mute, as the Braille system of writing takes up much space. Each map is therefore provided with an explanatory book in which the names of the topographic features are designated. (*Bull. Soc. Normande de Géogr.*, Vol. 34, Jan.—March, 1912, pp. 43–45.)

#### PERSONAL

Prof. Charles C. Adams, University of Illinois, will continue this summer an ecological survey at Flathead Lake, Montana, which he began last year at the Biological Station of the University of Montana.

Assoc. Prof. Wallace W. Atwood, University of Chicago, will have charge in September of a group of advanced students for geological field work in the San Juan mountain area. He also expects to continue the physiographical survey of these mountains in Colorado under the auspices of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Prof. Eliot Blackwelder, University of Wisconsin, will continue in the field all summer his areal geological study of the Teton Range and adjacent parts of western Wyoming. He has been engaged in this work for the past three years.

Mr. H. L. Bridgman, who represented our Society at the Tenth International Geographical Congress, Rome, made a tour later which took him into Dalmatia and other parts of the Balkans, and to Budapest, Vienna, Innsbruck, etc. He has returned home and is preparing an illustrated lecture on "Victorious Bulgaria," in which he will attempt to show, among other things, what the Balkan War of 1912-13 means to America.

Prof. A. P. Brigham, Colgate University, is going abroad to visit various parts of Germany and to spend the autumn and winter in Berlin. He will also make excursions in other parts of Europe before returning home.

Prof. R. M. Brown has resigned his position as head of the Geography Department of the State Normal School, Worcester, Mass., and will begin work in September as head of the Department of Geography at the Rhode Island Normal School, Providence, R. I.

Prof. Frank Carney, University of Michigan, before and after the summer session at the University, will continue his work for the Ohio Geological Survey, mapping in detail the shorelines of pre-glacial lakes.

Mr. Sumner W. Cushing, head of the Department of Geography, State Normal School, Salem, Mass., will make a short visit to eastern Canada and also continue to prepare for publication the material he collected during his recent field work in India.

Mr. N. H. Darton has recently returned from a short trip to southern New Mexico to complete a geological survey of Luna County for the U. S. Geological Survey. A topographic map of the county has also been prepared to serve as base for the representation of the geology. The region is one of wide bolsons or desert plains with scattered mountain ranges. Under a portion of the bolsons water is obtained in large volume, and it is now being extensively utilized for irrigation. One of the purposes of the investigation was to ascertain the area in which water is available. A visit was also made to Elephant Butte in central New Mexico to examine the condition of the rocks at the site for the great dam which the Reclamation Service is to build to impound the waters of the Rio Grande.

Mr. Charles A. Davis, of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., will study this summer the distribution of peat deposits in New England and Minnesota.

The newspapers announce that Prof. W. M. Davis was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences at its meeting in April. The Royal Dutch Geographical Society of Amsterdam has elected to Honorary Membership Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard University, "the great master of geographical demonstration in the field and in the art of organizing excursions in the old and the new world, the ingenious founder of a logical system of geomorphology, one of the pioneers in the theory of evolution in geographical science." Prof. Davis will perhaps make a trip to Montana this summer.

Prof. R. E. Dodge, Teachers College, will spend much of the summer in completing editorial work and other writing.

Prof. N. M. Fenneman, University of Cincinnati, will attend the Geological Congress at Toronto and, if provision be made by Congress, he expects to engage in folio work in the Miami Valley for the U. S. Geological Survey.

Prof. H. A. Gleason, Assistant Professor of Botany, University of Michigan, lectured on phytogeography during the last semester and completed a paper on the relation of prairie fires to forest distribution in the middle west. On Sept. 1 he will join the International Phytogeographical Excursion (reported in the Jan. *Bull.*, p. 45) for a week and will leave about Sept. 10 for a year's travel, during which he will visit Australia, the Philippines, Java and Ceylon.

Prof. J. Paul Goode, Associate Professor of Geography, University of Chicago will spend the summer in completing a series of wall maps for colleges and schools that are to be published by a Chicago map house.

Prof. H. E. Gregory, of Yale, is spending the months of May, June and July studying the geology and water resources of the Navajo Reservation, in parts of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, under the auspices of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Mr. F. P. Gulliver will give lectures this summer on home geography topics for the Borough Summer School Association, Philadelphia. As geographer of the Chestnut Tree Blight Commission of Pennsylvania he will study the relation of soil and climate to the growth of chestnut trees and the spread of the chestnut blight. His work will take him throughout the state and at times into surrounding states. He is also planning to study the limestones of Pennsylvania and to visit limestone deposits in New York, New Jersey and Maryland.

Mr. R. M. Harper, of the Geological Survey of Alabama, will write the results of some of his recent botanical journeys and continue his field study in several eastern states.

Prof. W. H. Hobbs will attend the International Geological Congress at Toronto and the excursion for glaciologists. He will give most of the summer to writing.

Prof. G. D. Hubbard, Oberlin College, will take a student field party into camp in the Virginia mountains for topographical and geographical mapping and studies of the region. The excursion will cover seven weeks from June 26 to Aug. 15. Later Prof. Hubbard will engage in physiographical work in Ohio collecting data for the State Geological Survey, which will ultimately be published in a bulletin on the physiography of that state.

Prof. E. Huntington, Yale University, will devote the summer largely to writing, but will give a part of the time to a study of the relation of efficiency and climate which has engaged some of his attention for a year and a half.

Prof. Mark Jefferson, Michigan State Normal College, will spend the summer at Horton Bay or at his home in Ypsilanti.

Mr. O. E. Jennings, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, will spend three months on a botanical expedition to the north of Lake Superior, where he will carry on studies in the ecological distribution of plants.

Prof. D. W. Johnson, Columbia University, will write the report on the Shaler Memorial Investigation of shoreline changes along the Atlantic Coast. He will also attend the Geological Congress at Toronto for a few days and will make one or two fairly extended field trips with the summer school classes.

Mr. F. E. Matthes, U. S. Geological Survey, is going to the Yosemite region of California to study the physiographical problems bearing on the origin of the Yosemite Valley.

Prof. H. F. Reid, Johns Hopkins University, will be present at the International Geological Congress at Toronto, but does not expect to go on any of the excursions.

Prof. R. D. Salisbury, Chicago University, will participate in the work of the summer session of that institution and spend August and September among the western mountains.

Mr. E. W. Shaw, U. S. Geological Survey, expects this summer to extend the work on (1) the physiography of the Gulf embayment and (2) the constitution and mode of growth of the Mississippi Delta. This will include much purely geographical work and also some oceanographical researches off the mouth of the Mississippi. He is likely also to make a trip to several points in the upper Mississippi Basin in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Mr. Frank B. Taylor, geologist, Fort Wayne, Ind., will be engaged in geological field work in the area of the Taconic Quadrangle in New York State and western New England and later in the fall he expects to do some field work in southwestern Ontario.

Asst. Prof. Walter S. Tower, University of Chicago, expects in September to study the economic geography of northwestern Canada, mainly along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific R. R.

Prof. R. DeC. Ward, Harvard University, will spend the summer on his forthcoming volume, "Climatology of the United States."